LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. SECRETAING AROUT THE MAN WHO BEAT JOHN BAKER FOR CONGRESS. Whe Formans a Pawer in Polities in South-

he Formans a Power in Politics in South-ern Dinois-The Aqueduct Swindle-tions Democrats Now Favor the Admis-tion of the Territories-Jesse Johnson Named for District Attorney in Brooklyn. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Great curiosity is manifested here to see the individual who de-pated Jehn Baker, the member of Congress from the Eighteenth district of Illinois, Jehu stiracted a great deal of attention when he bobbed up a Col. Morrison's successor in the Fiftieth Congress. He had, it was conceded. amortage on the district, and, according to the say so of the Republicans had a sure thing for as a pollection was concerned. The Democrats nominated as their candidate Wilthe S. Forman of Nashville. This contleman had held various county offices, and four years' service in the State Senate had put him in line of promotion for the lower House of Congress He is a Morrison Democrat, dyed in the wool. Forman, and are elated over Forman's success There are four of the Forman brothers, and all of them live in the Eighteenth district of Elinois. The family came from the far South. and settled in Egypt many years ago. A politteal fight in southern Illinois sometimes assumes the proportions of a vendetta. The Fermans may, in emergencies of this nature, be one of the quartet brings the three brothers to the centre of the table, and its a fight to the finish every time, Many a tussle have the Formans had in years gone, by, and they have secred an unbroken series of victories. Everybody in Egypt realized the intensity of Forman's candidacy for Congress and its consequence. Itimeant that every Forman, with his relatives by blood and marriage, his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, his money horses, mules, and earthly treasures, would, if necessary to BHI's success, be cast into the maws of the voters of the Eighteenth. They started in to trim up Jehu Baker, and they trimmed him by a majority of 17. The Formans have a peculiar custom regarding the expenses of a campaign in which any one of their number is interested. After the deal is shahed the brothers meet, and estimate the amount of monay likely to be needed in the amount of monay likely to be needed in the amount of monay likely to be needed in the amount of monay likely to be needed in the amount of monay likely to be needed in the amount of monay likely for the lund.

Mr. William S. Forman is almost 50 years of ace, a spare-built, sallow man, almost six teel in height. Wills physique would lead the casual observer to the belief that he could not endure the hardships and toil of a campaign, but is as tough as in pine knot. He is accustomed to the rough roads of southern Hilpois. Some of the hotels in that part of the country are rather primative and uncomfertable. They mans have a peculiar custom regarding the

Some of the hotels in that part of the country are rather primative and uncomfortable. They have great four-noster bedsteads, with mattrasses filled with rye straw. Such pillows were never before known-little hard things, not much largerithan five-cent loaves of bread. But the beds and the roads and victuals are nothing to Bill Forman. Even the deadly Expitian whiskey has no terrors for him. Mr. Forman is a temperate man, a good lawyer, and a ready debater. He is very firm in his convictions, and cannot be swerved by excitement or passion. convictions, and cannot be swerved by excitement or passion.

The old Eighteenth is one of the noteworthy districts of the West. The names of Mourison, Baker, and Forman are interwoven in its history. Only the other day Col. Morrison was giving an account of the circumstances under which he first saw Jehu Baker.

"I went to McKendree College when a boy." said the Colonel, "and arrived at the school one night in the early fall. The next morning, after breakfast, my soom mate and myself took a walk through a lane. About hy, if a mile

one night in the early fall. The next morning, after breakfast, my room mate and myself took a walk through a lane. About hr.if a mile from the school I spied a shook. He added youth, he was seated on a log under a true by the readside and was reading a book. I remember he wore a boot and a shoe, and never looked at us at all. I asked my companion as to the identity of the studious lad, and received the answer 'That is was Jaybew Baker.' I have mot 'Jayhew' a lite a number of times since,"

Charges and counts charges are following each other in rapid succession before the military court which is inquiring why it was that Major Lydecker and Lieut. Townsend, the officers of the engineer corps who had charge of the work on the Washington aqueduct tunnel. knew nothing of the frauds that were being daily committed while the newspapers, on the contrary, were full of the matter. The testicontrary, were full of the matter. The testimony has been getting mo re and more interesting oach day? and when the court gets through with its work its records will contain some very fine feading. The workmen, the inspectors, and the contrargers have all taken a hand at calling one and their cheats, conspirators, and equally right names, and the truth is coning out. The court is hequiring much useful information in regard to the relations which exist between the various persons concerned in the work and "the various persons concerned to the affairs were run down in the tunnel away from the gives of the outside world. It is also getting some very conflicting testimony as to the amount of the rotten work that has been done. The members of the court have not yet gots down in the tur met to see for themselves what scandinously ratten work has been performed. When they do fit is declared that they will be more than surprised, not withstanding

some down is the turned to see for themselves what scandillously ratten work has been performed. When they do it is declared that they will be more than surprised, notwithstanding all the testimenty hey have heard.

The testimenty hey have been employed as packers of mason ry and that, were there no sinker motive and it is not of their employers, it is impossible that good work could have resulted. These incompetent men have, in addition, been constantly urked to do more work, and to push abread. Work that should have taken three days has been performed in one, and glossed over to deceive the chief in spectors, of whose approach the men always had warning, as one of the brickinyers expressed it. The mon have been forced, by the pushing of the 65-called sub-contractors, into accumprizery to default the Government, Subiaspectors have been employed to watch the workmen, whose only mediseems to have been that they knew nothing of the work they were to oversee. One imposed to the agrocery clerk, another a kepter on a canal, and another had never incarned, my trade, but had knocked sround brillings in one capacity or another, sub-inspectors were supposed to be on duty with the men consignally, and yet those who are now in the employ of the contractors say they nover, saw had one or two instances of fraudient work, and that they were surprised at the discoveries trat had been made. It has further been found that some of the Government sub-inspectors had received mensy also from the contractors, in the shape of pay for extra hours put in as time keepers for the contractors. An effort has been made to defay they might three controls as a good day's work, and as men certainly would not be in haste to work themselves out of a job, this charge sellous the packers hull three controls was on the stand to-day, and his testimony was refreshing in its audacity. He declared themself to be a muchwrouged man and the victim of a conspiracy on the stand. He testified that the so-called sub-contractors were paid salaries, and were no be more than surprised, notwithstanding

There are indications here that Dakota'may not have to wait until the organization of the Fifty-first Congress for division and admistion. Since the election the question of the admission of the Territories has shared with the tariff question an equal place in the dis-tasion of cosing legislation. Dakota, of course, holds first place in the list to be con-sidered, as the most pronounced Democrat ad-mits that her claims are such as cannot be smored. The Rebublicans here are insisting that consideration shall be given the Terri-tories among the very first questions that sugare the Fifty-first Congress, and the more radical demand an extra session of Congress is the apping to pass the necessary bills. Lead-ing lemocrats, both Senators and Representa-tive, also mains: the necessity of doing susceining for the Territories before their party ses out of power. Many of them are inclined is think that the infused of the House to do surface for the Territories has hurt the party, and was the main cause for giving the Repub-lican Dakota by an increased majority, losing the Democratic Mashington Territories and Mantana, and cratting the usual Democratic security is New Mexico. It is contended now the tariff question an equal place in the dis-

that if the House will take up and pass the Senate bills the Democratic party may do much to square itself with the Territories, and be able to gain one or two of them after they

be able to gain one or two of them after they become States.

The chief objection of the House Democrats to the admission of Dakota has been the division project by which it was intended to organize and admit two States. The more conservative Democrats, seeing the Republicans in possession of the whole Government, including the Senate, find the chief objection to the admission of Dakota as one of two States removed, and are willing to make some effort to secure. It possible, the vote of the northern section. An increase of the Democratic vote in the past election claimed for the northern half of Dakota has led some of the Democratic word in the past election claimed for the northern half of Dakota has led some of the Democratic here to hope that it may be within the range of possibilities to make the North half Democratic and give the Democratic, and on the whole the party leaders do not see why they shall not be able to get the votes of these new States if they act menerously at this time. Hence this disposition among leading Democrats to override Springer at the coming session and pass the Senate bill.

Gen. Green B. Raum of Golconda, Pope county, Ill., and Washington, D. C., would, it is said, "be willing to accept" the Marshalship said, "be willing to accept" the Marshalship of the District of Columbia. The General has virtually lost his connection in party matters in lilinois, and might be induced to recent the Government service. The Marshalship of the District would please the General. The duties of the office are light and pleasing, and its incumbent is usually a very important personage in social circles. President Harrison may conclude to bestow the office on some fellow Indianian. The place is worth at least \$10.900 at year. Uen, Burdett, ex-Commanderin-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is an aspirant for the place.

A rumor has reached here by the way of Brookin that the United States District At-torneyship of the Brookin District has been promised to Mr. Jesse Johnson. It is also said that if Jesse gets the place he will have to hire a brace or two of competent attorneys to run the office for him.

It is reported here in Washington that grand transformation is taking place among the officers at Governor's Island in anticipation the officers at Governor's Island in anticipation of Gen. O. O. Howard's advent as Major-General Commanding. It is said that they have thrown all their poker checks, cards, and dies into the water to the obstruction of the channel, praying squads are told off regularly, and prayor meetings are rightly held at the club house from S. P. M. to I. A. M. This blizzard of true goodness prevails in anticipation of Gen. Howard's arrival. After he gets there it will be, if anything, more like a Trapplet monastery than ever. The officers' wives are delighted at the prospect. he prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Howells, with their family.

The great success of the meeting of the Copyright League and the authors' readings copyright League and the authors' readings here last spring will cause them to be repeated. A day early in December has been set for the Copyright bill to be brought up in the House, with fair prospects of its passing. The opposition to it comes almost entirely from the South. Formerly the Western members opposed it solidly, but they seem to have come around. In the Senate, of the ten votes cast against the bill, him were from Southern Senators. Members of Congress don't seem able to get it out of their hears that the principle of protection is involved in it, although it was thought this objection would be met by placing the House bill in charge of Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge. The bill involves the principle of a patent, not of a protective duty. The working of the present copyright system is illustrated by the cases of Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. One hundred thousand copies of "Robert Elsmere" have been sold in this country, for which Mrs. Ward has received not one penny as a right, but one small gratuity of \$600 from one publisher. Of Mrs. Burnett's "Lass o' Lowrie's," which was not copyrighted in England, for which she has not received acent. It is thought here that if the officers of the league had begun their efforts in Washington earlier, and would keep them up now with greater persistence, more could be done for the cause in Congress than has yet been accomplished.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain are exhere last spring will cause them to be re

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain are ex-pected back to Washington within a week to pay a final visit to Secretary and Mrs. Endicott before sailing for England.

One of the coming embarrassments of the Harrison Administration will be Fred Doug-lass. In the whole United States, outside of lass. In the whole United States, outside of Washington, he is regarded as the leader of the negro race in fact, as he is unquestionably in brains. But he is, and has been for ten years past, the most unpopular and hated man among his own people in this town with its 70,000 or 80,000 negro population. This began from the time he became Federal officeholder. He is accused of being a chronic office secker, of ignoring his own race, scorning to associate with them, always refusing to aspear upon their platforms, and his marriage with a white wife completed his unpopularity. When he was Recorder of Deeds he filled the office up with his own relations, and the way in which he conducted it was a constant source of complaint to the business people of Washington. The successive appointments of the negroes Matthews and Trotter, although among the most distrasteful ever made by President Gleveland, were yot welcomed as a change from the loose and inefficient management during the Douglass rogime, if President Harrison thinks to please the colored people by giving Fred Douglass anything handsome he will be aughting instaken, and if he deesn't give Douglass anything it will array against the Adective orators in the country.

The Society of American Conithologists has for some days. It has been determined to infor some days. It has been determined to in-corporate the body. The meeting has been very interesting, and several very hard hits have been given to the late Prof. Agassiz's classification of the specimens of birds, which the ornithologists declare to be utterly untrust-worthy. The Washington savants, by the way, have been pitching into Prof. Agassiz's geology, too, and altogether the old gentleman has been having a hard time.

Col. John Hay is back in Washington, and was one of the first callers on Mr. Chamberlain, Col. Hay is guite a friend of the ex-Liberal, and entertained nim superbly during his diplomatic visit to Washington.

One of the queorest misapprehensions regarding Washington—that it is a drunken place—has just been disproved again, for the dozenth time. Last year 1,500 liquor licenses were approved; this year only 1,037, a docrease of one-third in a year. It is among the society people, though, and among members of Congress, that the scarcity of drunkennoss is most remarkable. Formerly any day that passed without the spectacle of a drunken legislator upon the floor of the House or Senate was remarkable. Now the rule is the other way. In those days, too, the fact that a member was drunk when he was quarrelsome was considered an extenuation; now it is thought an agravation. If a member is seen at the Capitol under the slightest influence of liquor his friends, if he has any, hustle him off home, and the whole thing is hushed up as something that would injure him soriously if it were known. Among the younger members drunkenness is practically unknown—those who do induke being the holdovers from other times. It society this is even more marked. Wine and liquorn are served more freely here than in any place in this country. Washington is a famous dinner place, and the ubiquitous punch bowl has given spasms to many well meaning but is morant people from the outside. But such a thing as a young society man drunk in a private house is absolutely unknown. Once, three or four years ago, at a large private ball, a young man, who was a notoriously hard ease and rarely went out, got drunk and was put out of the house. If put him under a ban, and probably was the most effective temperance sermon ever preached to the young gentlemen of Washington. As for the talk about the drankenness and gluttony at the Chinese ball a year ago, there never was a greater slander upon any society than that. The way most of the people at the ball heard first of these spanyphali performances was in the newspapers from the outside. There was a great crowd and iam necessarily—that was all. It is only another instance of a peopliar affliction to which Washington One of the queerest misapprehensions regarding Washington-that it is a drunken place—has just been disproved again, for the

GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY WILL ASK

He Wants John Wanamaker in the Post Office Department—John Sherman Most Likely to be Secretary of State and Warner Miller Secretary of the Treas-ury—New England's Representative Will Boubtless be a Blaine Man from Maine. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- If Col. Matthew

FOR ONE PLACE ONLY.

Stanley Quay has the influence with the Administration that he expects to have. John Wanamaker will be Pennsylvania's man in the new Cabinet. He will be the Postmaster-General. He might be pushed for the Treasury portfolio were it not that he is an importer, and s therefore barred by the same statute that tept A. T. Stewart out of Grant's Cabinet. It is an interesting fact that Col. Quay and the President elect do not know one another. They have never met. Col. Quay has received the impression from the correspondence between them during the campaign that Gen. Harrison is a level-headed politician, with plenty of backbone, but he knows nothing of his personal peculiarities. It is understood that the only suggestion Col. Quay will make to Gen. Harrison about his Cabinet will be the appointment of Mr. Wanamaker to the Post Office Department. There is reason to believe, however, that Col. Quay would not be pleased with the selection of Mr. Blaine for ecretary of State. Mr. Blaine's appointment to that post is not regarded as probable by well-informed Republicans here. The portfolio has not been offered to him, and while he is not likely to be neglected entirely, it is regarded as more than probable that he is not now on Gen. Harrison's slate. John Sherman is generally believed here as

the coming Secretary of State-that is, if he is willing to leave the Senate to go into the Cabinet. Party usage is strongly in his favor. He was Gen. Harrison's chief competitor for the Presidential nomination, as Blaine was of Garfield and Bayard of Cleveland. He and Gen. Harrison are good friends. They have agreed always on questions of party policy. Mr. Sherman has of late years given even more attention to international questions than to finance. He is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has taken an active part n the discussion of the extradition and fisheries treaties and in framing retalistory legislations. The fitness of his appointment would be generally recognized not only here but abroad Then, too, Mr. Sherman is getting pretty near to the end of his public career. He will be 66 years old when Mr. Harrison becomes President. The end of a four years term in the Cabinet would find him at the age of 70, probably ready to retire to private life. Mr. Sherman has grown old faster than some men of his age during the last two or three years. His ambition to be President is dead. His term of service in the Senate would not expire until March 31, 1893, and if he resigned from that body now his four years in the Cabinet would have just expired when the time came to elect a new Senator. If he still wanted to continue in public life there would be no trouble about securing a reflection to the Sen

to continue in public life there would be no trouble about securing a reflection to the Senate after completing his term as Secretary of State.

Next to his choice for a Secretary of State, Mr. Harrison's selection of a Secretary of the Treasury will most interest the country. The drift of opinion here among Renublicans is toward Warner Miller of New York. While the fact is recognized that Mr. Miller's appointment would not be liked by Mr. Platt or Mr. Morton or Mr. Hiscock, Gen, Harrison is given credit for enough obstinacy and self-will to override all objections if he thinks favorably of Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller was one of Gen. Harrison's lew intimates in the Senate prior to the Republican National Convention in 1884. When Mr. Miller and Gen. Harrison's lew intimates in the Senate prior to the Republican National Convention in 1884. When Mr. Miller and Gen. Harrison were stronger Biaine men than they are now, Mr. Miller wanted Harrison nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Biaine; or in the event of Mr. Elaine's refusal to run, of which theire seemed to be a prospect at one time. Miller wanted Benjamin Harrison to head the ticket. Gen. Harrison was aware of this preference at the time, and has always had a warm spot in his heart for Warner Miller. The President-elect's despatch to the deleated candidate for Governor in New York the day after the recent election shows that he still has a high regard for his old friend. Gen. Harrison's friends say if the Secretary of the Treasury comes from the East Warner Miller will be the man, whether the other members of the olg four like it or not. If Blaine by any chance should become Secretary of State, however, it in't likely that Warner Miller would take a place in the Cabinet.

Indiana men who ought to know something of Gen. Harrison's mind, aver that there is no probability that John C. New will be Secretary of the Treasury if he wanted to leave the Secretary of the Head of the Head of the Breasury Department. The Indiana men say that Senator Allison of Iowa

say that Senator Alisson of Iowa would most certainly be Secretary of the Treasury If he wanted to leave the Senate, but it is understood he dees not.

There is a good deal of surface talk to the effect that Gen Alger of Michigan is sure to get a pince in the Cabinet. This is not probable if John Sherman is in it. The feeling between the Ohio Senator and the Michigan Crursus, growing out of the spolling of Sherman's chances at Chicago by Alger's boodle convass, is very bitter. The two men could hardly be induced to face one another across President Harrison's Cabinet table. Count Alger out if Sherman is in.

New England's representative in the Cabinet is quite likely to be a Blaine man, and probably a Maine man, although John D. Long of Massachusetts is said to have hopes.

Eugene Hale, whose long experience on the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate has given him experience with the Naval Department, wouldibe Mr. Whitney's successor probably if Mr. Blaine recommended it, and Mr. Hale desired it. He could retire from the Senate and give Mr. Blaine a chance to fill out his unexpired term of four years very nicely. Another excellent Secretary of the Navy. In case Mr. Hale preferred the Senate, would be Nelson Dingly. Jr., Representative from the Senate and since the Senate, would be Nelson Dingly. Jr., Representative from the second Maine district. Mr. Dingley is greatly interested in our merchant marties and fisherice, and knows all about naval matters. He would make an admirable executive and a safe adviser of the President. If Maine does not get the Navy Department there might be a chance for John D. Long as Attorney-General in the person of ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri. Were Henderson appointed he probably would be the only Southern representative in the Cabinet. He is an able lawyer and wealthy man. He has recently come to this city and is building a handsome house on Meridian Hill. He would entertain lavishly were he in official life.

The lawyer and wealthy man. He has recently come to this c

is believed that Gen. Harrison's blographor would prefer a nice foreign post in a warm climate.

The Interior Department is likely to be filled by a Western man. If Senator Sabin is beaten by Washburn in his race for the Senate in Minnesota, his friends will push him strongly for Secretary of the Interior. Gen. Wolcott, the brilliant young Colorado politician, is also mentioned for the Interior Department. The Pacific coast thinks it has the strongest claim on Gen. Harrison for this place, and, no-litically speaking, it is right. California, Oregon, and Nevala have stood stoutly by the President elect, and the Republicans of those States will be sorely disappointed if they are not recognized by a place in the Cabinet. Chairman Estee of the Republican National Convention, Mike De Young, and a dozen other Pacific slope statesmen have friends working for them. but Leland Stanford, whose roval campaign check saved California to the Republicans, is not saving a word. When the time comes, one whisper from him is likely to weigh more than train loads of visiting delegations and tons of petitions. The slate, then, is likely to be something like this:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of State-John Sherman of Ohio. Secretary of the Treasury-Warner Miller of New fork Postmanier-General-John Wanamaker of Pennsyl-

Ania.

Recretary of the Navy—Eugene Hale of Maine.

Becretary of War—Lucius Pairchild of Wisconsin.

Recretary of the Interior—Dwight M. Sabin of Minne Attorney-General—John B. Henderson of Missouri. This list is subject to later revision, but as to the first three names it is likely to stand.

Perry Belmont Minister to Spain, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Representative Perry Belmont of the First New York district has been tendered and has accepted an ap-pointment as United States Minister to Spain,

to succeed J. L. M. Curry, resigned. Mr. Bel-

mont will at once transmit to the Governor of New York his resignation as a Representative in order that his place may be filled by a special election. His resignation as a member of the House will cause a vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is Chairman.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF ELECTION. The Colored Rauphiteans of Charleste

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17 .- The effect of Harrison's election on the South, and especially or this State, continues to be the absorbing topic, There is some significance in the Republican demonstration which took place last night, and n which upward of 6,000 negroes took part. Republican demonstrations in this city hereofore have been rather dangerous affairs owing principally to the hoisterous character of the colored people, and to the insults which were thrown out to the whites, and also to the exceedingly bitter remarks of the speakers which were calculated to arouse and inflame

the passions of the blacks, and invariably did it. The demonstration last night, however, was of an entirely different character. It was large in numbers and enthusiastic. The torchlight procession was about the biggest ever seen here, and while the negroes whooped it seen here, and while the negroes whooped it up for Harrison to the extent of their ability, they did it with the best nature possible. There was also a marked absence or irritating mottoes on the transnarpedes, which is due probably to instructions from the Republican

motioes on the transparencies which is due probably to instructions from the Republican leaders.

After the procession had paraded through the principal thoroughfares a mass meeting was held at Base Ball Park. The attendance could not have numbered less than 10,000, a very large portion of the audience consisting of women and children. Spreeches were made by Dr. W. D. Crum, a colored physician and the Republican County Chairman: ex-Postmaster W. N. Taft, the only white man in the procession, and others. Here, too, the same conservatism was noticeable. There was no incendiary talk. The speeches were mild and pleasant, and the remarks were confined almost entirely to national issues. This was so utterly different from the usual Republican gatherings here that the opinion generally prevails that the demonstration was directed from high Republican sources.

There is also considerable talk about the editorial article published in the News and Courter yestorday, and which foreshadows a peace policy as regards the South by the incoming Administration. Leading Democrats are divided in opinion. A considerable number of them are of the opinion that President Harrison will keep his hands off the South has the states to solve the race question as bost they may. Their idea is that by the administration be independent of the solid South, with New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut thrown in, and he able to control all future elections, especially on the line of protection, on which there is a considerable difference of opinion in the South.

the South.

Irreconcilables, on the other hand, predict
all manner of oppression and disaster to the
South, and are disnosed to denounce those who
hope for better things as traitors. The situation, on the whole, is a very peculiar one, at least in the Palmetto State.

THE BRIDGE OF ANTHONY'S NOSE, Not the Rocky One Nature Gave Him, but

The Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Railway Company, which recently obtained a charter to bridge the Hudson at Anthony's Nose, has just begun work on the foundations of the piers which are to stand on each bank of the river. The bridge will span the river from Anthony's Nose on the east side to Fort Clinton on the west bank. The bank are here so high and so near together that the crossing is to be made with one span. The owers, 327 feet in height, will be built of steel. encased in granite, and will rest on solid ock foundations on either bank, without obstructing the waterway. The span from tower to tower, 1,620 feet in length, will be a girder structing the waterway. The span from tower to tower, 1,620 feet in length, will be a girder extending through the towers to the hill slopes. This girder will have a total length of about 2,830 feet from one hill side to the other. The girder, which is to be 30 feet high and 31½ feet wide, will be composed of solid iron beams, held together by cross ties, forming a unified mass. Through this girder will run a double-track railway, with a highway and footpaths beneath. The structure will be hung up by 12 cables, composed of 654 strands, each strand containing 61 wires. Each of these wires will be tested to resist a tension of 4,500 pounds. The cables will be 80 put in place and fastened to the anchors, and the nuchors so arranged in anchor pits in the solid rock at either end, that every piece of metal which makes up the structure from anchor to anchor can be inspected and painted, and if necessary removed and renewed.

The bridge will have a clear headway from high water to the lowest beams) of 163 feet. From the bastern terminus they will be contended to Turner's Station, on the Erie rond. A 5,000-foot tunnel through Bull's Hill, work on which is in progress, will be necessary to make the latter connection. The grade on this road will not exceed thirty-seven feet to the mile.

make the latter connection. The grade on this road will not exceed thirty-seven feet to the

road will not exceed thirty-seven feet to the mile.

The purpose of the company is to open up an all-rall route from the cont fields to the New England States. It is stated that contrasts have already been exceuted between the bridge company and the New York and New England, the New York. Susqueinann and Western, and the Lehigh Valley roads, by the terms of which these railroads are bound to send over the bridge all their business for the next fifty years which can be readily sent by this route. Contracts with other roads are in course of preparation, but those already signed will suffer to paryall expenses and an annual dividend chief engineer of the work.

TOO BIG A LOAD OF WATER WORKS Samuel R. Bullack, the Contractor, Turns

Over his Affairs to a Syndlente. Rumors of the financial embarrassment of Samuel R. Bullock, the water works contractor of 11 Wall street, have been in circulation in consequence of judgments and attachments obtained against him for \$10,470, and it was also reported that he had turned over his assets to three of his largest creditors. Mr. Woltman, his confidential manager, said yesterday that Mr. Bullock had not suspended or made an assignment. The judgments and attachments were taken by consent to protect Mr. Bullock, and were a friendly matter. Mr. Bullock had found that he could not carry on alone the work he might have done if money had not been tight, and he has turned the busi-

had not been tight, and he has turned the business over to a syndleate, which has taken the contracts and will complete the works under Mr. Bullock's supervision, sell the bonds, and turn over the surplus to Mr. Bullock. There are \$1,000,000 in assets, Mr. Woltman said, everybody will get this pay, and business is going on as usual.

From other sources it is learned that the syndleate consists of the First National lank of New York. R. D. Wood & Co. of Philadelphia, who, it is said, have lent Mr. Bullock large, sums of money on water works tonds to carry on his enterprises. The smount loaned on the bonds is reported all the way from \$2,500,000 to \$3.500,000. Since Mr. Bullock began business in April, 1885, with \$6,000 capital, ne has built water works in twenty-two cities. A company was formed at each place where the water works were constructed. All the water works were constructed. All the water works mecassitated large loans, which were obtained on the bonds as collateral. Among the water works constructed by Mr. Bullock are the following, with the amount of bonds and stock issued:

**Bharon Pay bonds \$100,000 stock \$200,000 radecan.

Issued:
Sharon, Pa., bonds \$100,000, stock \$200,000; Paducah, Ry., bonds \$150,000, stock \$150,000; Pensacola, Pla., bonds \$150,000, stock \$150,000; Pensacola, Pla., bonds \$150,000, stock \$150,000, stock \$150,000, stock \$150,000, stock \$200,000, stock \$200,000, stock \$200,000, stock \$200,000, stock \$200,000, stock \$200,000; Greensen, C., bonds \$150,000, stock \$150,000; Greenseatte, Ind., bonds \$250,000; Stock \$150,000; Greenseatte, Ind., bonds \$250,000; Stock \$150,000, stock \$150,000; Greenseatte, Ind., bonds \$250,000; stock \$150,000, stock \$150,000; Greenseatte, Ind., bonds \$250,000; stock \$150,000, stock \$250,000; Greenseatte, Ind., bonds \$250,000; stock \$150,000, stock \$250,000; sto

Postmasters Whose Commissions Soon Expire,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The commissions of seventy-five Presidential Postmasters will
oxpire prior to March 4, 1889, as follows:
During December - Ukiah. Cal.: South Norwalk.
Conn.: Madison, Dak.: Minieferville. Ga.: Flora. Ill.:
Union City, Ind.: Creace. Iowa: Holyoke. Mass.: Bride.
On St.: Marcel. Mass.: Holyoke. Mass.: Holyon. Mars.: Spencer. Mass.: Warren. Mass.: Brock.
Haven. Miss.: Aurora. Nel.: Rabylon. N. Y.: Dunkiek.
N.Y.: Husakl. & Y.; Bag. Harbort. Y.: Concord. S.
Oliol. Salem. Oregon: Embenton. Fa.: Masch Chunk.
Pa.: Abliene. Tra.: Lancaster. Wis.: Stoughton. Wis.:
Waupaca. Wis.
During January. 1880-Anniston. Als.: Troy. Als.:
During January. 1880-Anniston. Als.: Troy. Als.:
During January. 1880-Anniston. Als.: Troy. Als.:
Barton Harriory. March. Tynn. Mass. Neat Newton. Mass.:
Banton Harrior, Mich.: Budson. N. Y.: Alliance. Onto.
Orrville. Ohio: Bayer Falls. Pa.: Solino Grave. Ps.:
Warran. R. I.: Lampasas. Tex.: Salem. Ya.: Salfolk. Va.
During Fabruary. Hest-As amedis. L. Acapen. Col.:
Gardner. Mass.: Salem. Jana. Next. Med. Col.
Gardner. Mass.: Salem. Jana. Next. Med. Col.
Gardner. Mass.: Salem. Jana. Next. Med. Col.
Olimbias. Miss.: Citico Springs. N. T.: Cuo. R. Y.: Medina. N. Y.: Northpert. N. Y.: Skenestles. N. Y.: Medina. N. Y.: Mershington Territory.

The Waysember Hanw Storm. of seventy-five Presidential Postmasters will

CANAJOHARIE, Nov. 17.—The first heavy snow of the season in the Mohawk Valley is falling to-day.

GRANT BARRIMOTOR, Mass. Nov. 17.—The ground in couthern Berkshire was white with case this merging. The mercury regulared below the freezing point.

NEWS FROM FATHERLAND.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE RESCHSTAG. It to Thought He Will Extinguish the Ne

War Scare—A Bather Awkward Incident Buring His Recent Visit to Breslau, Coppright, 1896, by the New York Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 17 .- The Emperor's speed at the opening of the Reichstag on next Thursday is awaited with an exciting interest, arising from the revival of the war alarm. The official opinion is that although no unusual pomp will attend the eeremony, the Emperor will open the Reichstag in person. If the tone of the semi-official press were the guide, the speech would plainly remind the Germans that they should be on the alert, menaced as they are by powerful military neighbors on both But the semi-official press do not this time represent the official opinion. There certainly is some restlessness in high circles, and upeasiness in financial quarters, but it will surprise both if the Emperor's speech does not tend to reassure them in regard to his pacific

It will allude to the results of the imperial policy in cementing the tripartite alliance, and will probably be suffused throughout with spirit of optimism, which ought to extinguish the new war scare.
The Reichstag will first appoint a President

to succeed Baron Wedell-Picedorf, who will be made Minister of the Royal Household. Herr von Levetzow, who filled the office from 1881 to 1884, will probably be his successor. He is a Conservative, and left a fine record for capacity as President during the years he filled the office The prospects are that the session will be pacific and uneventful. Brisk party encounter are likely to occur over the colonial policy, the Progressists and Socialists combining in

Progressists and Socialists combining in hostile criticism. The Centre will join with the Nationalists and Conservatives in support of the Government, especially in relation to the slave trade blockade.

The new Russian loan is fast raising discontent among the German Bourses. The reports of an alliance between France, Russia, and Spain, and rumors of Russian troops on the frontiers of Germany are phenomena which are associated with the Russian loan. Another tripartite alliance against the central European alliance of Germany Austria, and Italy has not yet been achieved, but it is aimed at in Minister Goblet's speech before the Chamber of Deputies in defence of the Vatican. The speech was meant to allure Catholic basin toward a sympathstic neutrality, if not an actual alliance with France.

The Berlin foreign office is quite alive to the growing understanding between France and Spain, but an eventual alliance of the two countries is deemed very improbable. In regard to the movement of Russian troops the Cologne Gazette in a semi-official communication, says:

"The scope of the new Russian military or-

Cologne Gazette in a semi-omeria communication, says:
"The scope of the new Russian military or-"The scope of the new Russian military orders cannot be accurately known until war experts. having clear data on the matter, can pronounce upon it. The reasons published at St. Petersburg for the redistribution of the army leebly try to conceal the truth, but in Berlin they are estimated at their true value. The Post issues a warning against the investment by Germans in Russian bonds. The paper concludes that the purpose of this long is to strengthen Russian credit and encourage a belief that her permanent policy will be padicic, so that she may era long raise a larger loan designed for war purposes.

The German and English Consular authorities in Zanzibar are about to issue similar proc-

loan designed for war purposes.

The German and English Consular authorities in Zanzibar are about to issue similar preclamations. forbidding German and English subjects to contract with slaveowners for a supply of slave labor. This edict will be difficult of enforcement, as there are a number of ports and stations where the status of the men hired for work is doubtful.

Paul Roichart, the African traveller, has a vigorous article in the Deulsches Wochenbiatt, in which he criticises the inactivity of the German Government at the outbreak of the natives. The Wochenbiatt draws the Government's attention to the statements and domands that it explain why the cruiser Moewlay passive at anchor off Kilwa while the two German officials of the East African Company were being murdered.

German officials of the East African Company were being murdered.

An old incident occurred on the Emperor's visit to Breslau. The Emperor congratulated Burgomaster Friedenburg on the result of the recent election when the Progressists were defeated by two Free Conservatives and one National Liberal. His congratulations seemed to be awkwardly received. The Emperor afterward, on asking the reason, learned that Friedenburg was a local leader of the Progressists. Ex-Empress Victoria and the princesses will leave for England at 7½ to-morrow morning. Yesterday they went to Potedam', and spent a long time at their devotions near Emperor Frederick's tomb in the Friedenskirche.

MRS. NEWKIRK'S INSURANCE MONEY. Her Creditors Levied Upon It, and the Court Sustains Them, KINGSTON, Nov. 17 .- About sixteen months

age it was discovered that Dewitt H. Newkirk merchant of this city, had committed forgeries aggregating unward of \$20,000. Pending toyes, tigation and before action of any kind had been begun against him, he left town, and in July, 1887, committed suicide at a hote! in Rochester. He belonged to several secret organizations, in which his life was insured. He was also a ember of the Commercial Travellers' Association of the State of New York Cooperative Insurance Company, having a \$5,000 policy. His wife was designated as the person to wife was designated as the person to whom he desired the death loss to be paid. After Newkirk's death an assessment upon members was ordered to pay the amount of the insurance, and in December last \$5,000 was in the treasury of the association in Syracuse for its payment. Three months writer to that time attachments against the widow's property, obtained in suits brought by her creditors, were issued to the Sheriff of Onondago county, and executions were issued upon hudgments recovered. The Sheriff took the necessary steps to elect a levy upon the \$5,000, as the money was casined both by Mrs. Newkirk and her creditors. The association filed a bill of interpleader against all of them, offering to pay the money to whom the Court might direct.

Judge Vann of the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision, holding that the creditors are entitled to the payment of their claims, and the widow to receive the balance. The decision is of great interest and import to all who are insured in cooperative commanies, as it determines that moneys received by a widow from insurance of this kind upon her husband's life may be seized by her creditors for payment of her personal debts. The widow received \$5,000 each from the American Legion of Honor, the Rochester Mutual Relief Association. Attempts were made to levy on these, but members of the associations, working in the interest of Mrs. Newkirk, succeeded in evading the same, and procuring her the money.

THE RECORD BEEAKER, Queekberner Has Now Broken 5 of the 7 Records he Set Out to Break.

Another effort to break the several amateur records for heavy hammer throwing was made yesterday afternoon by C. A. J. Queck-berner of the Staten Island Athletic Club. on the grounds of the organization at West New Brighton, S. I. He essayed the feat in six Brighton, S. I. He cessayed the leat in six events, in bach of which he made six trial throws from a circle. In two events he ecipsed the records by which on Wednesday afternoon he surpassed all previous records. In a third instance he excelled a record held by himself which he falled to break Wednesday afternoon. In abother case he satabilished a record, and in the remaining events he falled, a broken handle contributing to his deleat in one, the record for which he, however, holds.

As in his previous attempt, he was considerably handleapped by the inscense footing which the spongy turf afforded. The weather was brisk enough to cause his blood to circulate freely before he began his exertions, and he stripped in better condition than on Wednesday. The result of the favorable circumstances was noticeable in his work and the fact that he finished comparatively fresh. Messrs, R. R. Prichbard, Frederick W. Janssen, Edward W. Gould, Jr., and Edward Hicks officially judged his work. The result of his offorts is summarized as follows:

Twelve-pound hammer, 5 feet 6 linch handle; record 114 feet 18 linches. A linches and the same of the same record best trial 110 feet 4 linches.

Twelve-pound hammer, 5 feet 6 linch handle; record 18 feet 7 linches. Failed to best record; best trial 122 feet. Braten pound liammer, 3 feet 6 linch handle; record, 18 feet 8 linches 1 linche events, in each of which he made six trial

lightes.

/ Twenty-one-pound rainings, 3 feet 6 inch handle; record, 61 feet 3 inches by B. A. J. Queckberner, Nov. 14, 1989.

Falled to break record as handle of hammer 1865. Failed to break record, as handle of hammer bruke.
Twenty-one-hound hammer, 4-foot handle: record, 79 feet 145 inches, established Nov. 14, 1868, by G. A. J. Queckberner. Hecord sclipsed: best trial, 82 feet 35 inches.
Twenty-one-pound hammer, thrown with a turn from a floot circle. Record established; best trial, 80 feet 3

Mr. Queckberner now holds five of the seven records for which he essayed his feats.

Orphans' Benefit.

The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Boman Catholic orphan asylums is to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon and evening of Nov. 22. As usual, the theatres of the city have solunteered to assist, and some of the best musicians, actors, and actresses will appear. DID HIS BEST FOR GROVER,

Instadion a Walk Down Levinston Avenue Hand Organ and a Monkey. "I do my best for Grover Cleveland and Tammany Hall!" exclaimed Mr. Gerson Stein yesterday evening as he took a hand organ

rom his shoulders. Mr. Stein, who is a commercial printer at 244 Canal street, was one of the most active of camnalgners in October. He spoke four evenings week at political meetings, always in German and contributed several hundred dollars to the local and national campaign funds. Also he made a wager with Mr. Mark Smith, superintendent of a vinegar factory at 129 East 129th street. It was agreed between them that the loser of the national election should parade Lexington avenue playing a hand organ or forfeit \$100.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Stein appeared at the vinegar factory prepared to fulfil the contract. Mr. Smith and himself had traversed Mulberry street the day before in search of a hand organ that had seen service

search of a hand organ that had seen service. They found one. It was the property of Prof. Nicol, a short, swarthy man, who has nlayedithe eight tunes in his repertory until his instrument wheezes and halts at every note. Prof. Nicol accompanied the amateur performer yesterday to help him change the tunes and keep the machine in order.

The start was made from the factory at a quarter to five. Mr. Stein is a handsome man of medium height, with blond moustache and side whiskers. He was dreased in the height of style, brown melton overcoat, dark gray trousers, and a filk hat, besides other useful garments, and had a tin cup for receiving contributions to be applied to the yellow fever relief fund. On the front of the organ was a parchment bearing this legend:

A big crowd was on hand to see the fun, and in a carriage that followed the amateur musician were soated Col. Henry Huss of the Grand Central Depot. Jas' A. Atkinson of the Harlem Bank, and Mr. Wright of the Harlem Transportation Company. Mr. Stein ground away at a halting, unknown tune for two blocks, while several Democratic friends passed the cup. Then he stopped, with the perspiration rolling down his face in streams.

"Ach! wie schwer!" he groaned, which translated signifies "Great Scott! how heavy this blasted machine is!" Mr. Smith, who was following close behind, jumped up and down and shouted:

ollowing close bennu, July and shouted:
"Music! music! Keep it up or forfelt a hun-And thus reminded of his forfeit. Mr. Stein began again at the crank and struggled forward. They let him off at 116th street. The cup had been filled several times by contributions from amused speciators, and half a hundred Democrats wrung Stein's hand and complimented him on his pluck.

"I do my best for Grover Cleveland," was his modest reply. And thus reminded of his forfeit. Mr. Stein

"I do my best for Grover Cleveland," was his modest reply.

The contributions to the tin cup amounted to a little over \$12, and Mr. Smith thromptly threw in a ten-dollar bill and enough small change to swell the total to \$25, which will be forwarded to the Mayor to-morrow.

TURNED COACHMAN TO PAY A BET W. H. Hall, the Hatter, Drives Big John Quinn Down Fifth Avenue.

One of the funny incidents of the campaign occurred on Friday. A bet was made some days since between W. H. Hall, the hatter and turrier, and big John Quinn, the Harlem livery stable keeper. Hall stables his horses with Quinn, who is commonly known as Big John Quinn, partly because he stands about 6 feet (nches in his stockings and partly because he s commonly supposed to carry a good deal of the Twenty-third Assembly district somewhere

the Twenty-third Assembly district somewhere about his clothes.

On Tuesday morning promptly at 9 o'clock Hall, dressed in a dashing suit of livery, consisting of a high dieer trimmed with a gorgeous valvet band and buckle, a handsome blue overcoat respiendent with a set of gold buttons, a pair of pipe-clay breeches ending up in a magnificentry polished pair of high-top boots, mounted the coachman's box and drove his spanking 2:15% team around to Quinn's house in 125th street, and, after dismounting from the box at the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, opened the carriage door and handed them into it in the most polite and Jehulike manner. Then, after closing the door and taking a look around to see that everything was all right, he started off down the avenue at a rattling gait smid cheers and the waving of hats by the crowd of Harlemites who had assembled to see the fun.

Mr. Hall was paying an election bet against Mr. Hall was paying an election bet against Grant's success. He drove the Quinns tirrough 125th street to Lenox avenue, and down through Central Park and Fith avenue to Fourteenth street, and then back to Harlem, where the affair was wound up with a grand dinner. Mr. Hall's friends say he was the most distinguished looking coachman they ever saw, and that his handling of whip and reins left nothing to be desired in the matter of science.

TO HELP PHILADELPHIA REJOICE. New York Bankers and Brokers Of to Celebrate Harrison's Election.

The band of the Twenty-third Regiment got together in front of the Dretel building on Broad street yesterday afternoon and played a jubliant tune, with much hammering of the bass drum and acreaming of clarinets. More than a hundred men, carrying heavy canes and small copies of the Stars and Stripes, appeared from the neighboring buildings and formed in line in the middle of the street, with Col. Me-Micken at the head. Three of them held up an elegant silk banner inscribed: "Harrison and Morton Bankers' and Brokers' Association, Founded 1880," They were bound for Philadelphia to take part in a Republican parade delphia to take part in a Republican parade and hurrah there in the evening. It was 2 o'clock, and their special train was not toloave until 3:20, so they waited half an hour and then started off, with four policemen at the head of the line and three bringing up the rear. The parade was a most soloam and decorous affair until the ferryboat at the foot of Cortlandt street was reached. Then for the first time the flag bearers opened their mouths and let roar the familiar ditties of the campaign. The band pitched in and helped them out as they went sailing across the North River, but when the boat approached the western shore, Col. McMicken called out:

"Look out! We're going to hit New Jersey!"

"Umph!" semarked a Democratic passenger. "I was the boat was thed up and the bankers and brokers stepped upon sure Democratic soil, the Orange Mountains tipped up slightly. The singing Republicans boarded a train, which started off presently and allowed the State to regain its balance. There were several times more clerks than brokers or hankers in the company, but they marched in good order and promised to represent the metropelis in excellent style. They were invited to dinner and the general hurrah by the Union League Club and the organization known as the Invincibles of Philadelphia. and hurrah there in the evening. It was 2

The Buffalo Club Organized by Grover

Cleveland to Disband. BUFFALO, Nov. 17 .- The City Club, a branch of the aristocratic Buffalo Club, was organized in 1877 by Grover Cleveland and a number of his acquaintances, including Consul Ben Folsom. The club rapidly became a favorite with business and professional men, and has occupied a splendid mansion on Washington street, in the heart of the business district. Mr. Cleveland was the club's Vice-President, and actively worked for its interests in that office and as a real estate commissioner. During the last two years the financial affairs of the club have been much mixed, and rumors of a break-up were rife, but have been frequently denied. To-night it was learned that the club would disband, and the effects will be sold at public auction on Dec. 1. The cost of furnishing the club-house was about \$20,000, but the directors do not hope to realize over \$7,000. While Mr. Cleveland was active in the club it was proposed to buy a site and build a permanent home, but this was given up when he went to Albany. Some members of the club intend reorganizing it as the Queen City Club when the affairs of the present organization are wound up. The club used to be famous for its receptions to prominent men. ington street, in the heart of the business dis-

The Eclectic College Fair.

The panegyris in aid of the free dispensary of the Eclectic College, which was held at the German Masonic Temple last week, produced German Masonic Temple last week, produced a handsome sum. The committee having charge of the fair have decided to keen it com on Monday afternoon and evening in order to dispose of the many implacing articles not yet sold. The dispensary has done a great amount of good during the three years it has been in operation, having treated 3,000 patients, and also furnished them with medicines free of will greatly increase its usefulness.

Justice Lawrence has appointed Wm. A. Presby, father of Mrs. Flonelle Wason, her gurdian ad litem in the suit brought against her by her husband, George Ernest Wason, for absolute divorce. Mrs. Wason is 17 years old, has been married three years, and is living with her parents at 339 West Twenty-third street, Her husband, she says, has carried off their infant son.

WOMEN LET IN AT COLUMBIA.

THAT IS, THEY MAY BUILD AN AM-NEX, AND THEY WILL

Will Be Taught by the Columbia Faculty, and Will Pass the Regular Examinations -Must Not Slumber on the Premises.

The movement of many years' standing to make Columbia College a co-educational insti-tution has at length reached success in a modifiel shape. The trustees passed upon the proposition before the close of the last collegiate year, last June, but for various reasons it was year, last June, but for various reasons it was
kept a secret. A year sgo last June Miss Winifred Edgerton received the degree of A. M.,
and later of Doctor of Philosophy from the college, and other women have received degrees
since, but it was by a special arrangement and
a special examination. The voung ladies did
not attend the college. They studied by themselves or in other institutions, but followed the Columbia College course, and were finally examined for their degrees by the faculty of the college. Since 1876 efforts have been made to introduce women to the collegists course at Columbia. Sorosis, the women's club, started the movement in that year by presenting a memorial to the trustees, which was promptly laid on the table. Three years later it was tried again with similar suc-cess. Three years after that a petition with 1,500 names was presented to the trus-It was signed, among others, by Dr. Crosby, Dr. Vincent, Dr. John Hall, Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, E. C. Stedman, President Arthur. Nosh Davis, Abram S. Heweitt, and Dr. Fordwee Barker. It was opposed by President Barnardof the college and Bishop Potter among others, and was finally consigned to oblivion. Then the present system of permitting women educated elsewhere to be examined for degrees by the Columbia faculty was adopted.

mitting women educated elsewhere to be examined for degrees by the Columbia faculty was adopted.

Last winter a number of women took a hand, and formed a committee or association to establish a woman's college in connection with Columbia. Chief among them were Mrs. F. J. M. Merrill, formerly Miss Edgerton, the first woman to take a degree at Columbia; Mrs. Alfred Meyer, another graduate, and Mrs. Francis Fisher Wood, President of the Alummer Association of Vassar College, The memorial which they presented at the March meeting of the trustees bore the names of Dr. Huntington, Mayor Hewitt, President Webb of the College of the City of New York, President Hunter of the Normal College, Dr. W. M. Taylor, Dr. Gottheil, R. W. Gilder, and Dr. Lyman Abbott. The trustees granted the petition.

The plan, as it is now in process of accomplishment, aims at the establishment of a women's college in a building entirely separate and distant from the Columbia College buildings. The course of study and requirements for a degree are to be precisely similar to those of the college. The same professors are to teach the same branches in the women's college as in Columbia proper, and the same examination papers are to be given to corresponding classes in both institutions at the same time. In granting the application of the women's college, should have no dormitories in the college buildings or in the immediate neighborhood of Columbia College proper, and that the institution should not depend for inancial support in any way upon Columbia. In other words, the new institution is similar to the women's should be taken from Columbia. In other words, the new institution is similar to the women's annex at Harvard.

The projectors say they will have a building, professors and scholarships all ready to begin work in the fall of 1889. A good deal of money has been cubserbed, enough to insure the success of the scheme, but not all they want by any means. They may have to start in a hired bail. No property has yet been selected for the site of

A Fever Patient in a Rain Water Barrel, FONDA, Nov. 17 .- Mrs. Albert Putnam of this village, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, created quite an excitement on Saturday evening by going from the house and jumping into a barrel of rain water. She had a light case of fever and she was getting along licely, but she was too ambitious, and was up last week and went to the door. This brought on a relapse and she was very ill on Friday night. She was delirious and imagined all night. She was delirious and imagined all sorts of things. At about 6 o'clock Mrs. Morgan, the nurse, ran to the house of a neighbor and left the patient alone for a moment. When she returned the bed which had been occupied by the siek woman was empty and she was nowhere to be found. Mrs. Morgan gave the alarm and the neighbors began a search for the missing woman. One of the searchers remembered seeing two rain-water barrels standing beside the house. He looked into one of these and saw the sick woman crouched in the bottom. She was unconscious when found, and probably would have been dead had she been a great while lenger in the barrel, which contained enough water to thoroughly wet her. She was taken back to the house and wrapped in warm blankets, restoratives were applied, and she was soon conscious. Her life has since hung in the balance.

A Gray Eagle Caught in a Trap

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 16 .- A large gray eagle was captured on the farm of Peter Quinn in Butler Township, Scott county, on Friday afternoon. The capture was made by Mr Quinn's son, Joseph. It was in the morning that the eagle made its appearance in the neighborhood, and in the afternoon was seen to alight on Mr. Quinn's farm. Arrangements were then made for its capture. Mr. Quinn's son got a wolf trap and set it on a hill, and fastened on a live chicken near enough to it so that if the eagle made an effort to get the chicken away it would spring the trap. And this it did; it sprang the trap twice without being caught. The trap was set the third time, and Mr. Quinn's son stood off in the distance and watched. The eagle flew over the trap once more, and darted down to capture the chicken. It fluttered over the trap a moment, there was a snap, and chicken and eagle were flapping their wings together. The eagle was caught this time. Mr. Quinn's son ran at once to the trap. The eagle made a bold fight, but could not get away. The trap held it by one toe. Mr. Quinn ow has it eaged. The bird measures 6 feet 4 inches from tip to tie. It is the first eagle over seen in that part of the country. were then made for its capture. Mr. Quinn's country.

A Rare Silk Gown.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 17 .- Mrs. J. T. Higgins is having a silk gown made that will be a rare production when completed. It will be the first dress in this country made of silk grown in the United States by one person. It will also be the fifth dress ever made from silk grown in this country. The first gown thus made was the product of slik grown by various members of the Women's Silk Culture Society, and was presented to Mrs. Garfield during President Garfield's life. The second product was a gown sold by this association to Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb. The third and fourth products were gowns made from silk raised by various members of the association and given to officers of the association. The fifth gown is the one now being made in Middleboro for Mrs. Higgins, and it differs from its four predeceasors in that the material was all produced from silk worms grown by that lady during the past three or four years. will also be the fifth dress ever made from stik

Mrs. Wagner Killed the Deer.

SIGLERSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 16 .- On Tuesday last three hounds ran a deer into a field on Ed. Wagner's farm, near this place, and brought it to bay. There was no one about the premises but Mrs. Wagner. She took her husband's gun but Mrs. Wagner. She took her nusband's gun and hurried to the fleid to shoot the deer. The deers and the deer were struggling together, and Mrs. Wagner was alraid she might hit one of the dogs if she fired. She ran back to the house and got a batcher knife. With this she returned to the field and joined in the fight with the deer. After a lively contest she succeeded in cutting the animal's throat. It was the largest doe killed in Millin county in years.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 17.—Carrie Williams, 14 years old, told a story in the Police Court this morning that may help to hang Samuel Langing, the father of that may keep to hairy Sathiot Landing, the father of her differentiamoths old baby. The phrices are negroes. Landing lives with Carrie's mother. On election bight Mrs. John Hardy, a respectable colored woman, was availed and indirected. Landing was errested on an-press. In the Posice Court Varrie Whitams said that Landing admitted to her that he silved itra, Hardy, and that he threatened her with death if she betrayed him. The pelice, after nucle personation, induced the girt to tell this story in court.

The Robert Garrett Breaks Bown.

The Staten Island ferryboat Robertt Garret, which left Staten Island at 5 o'clock yesterday after-moon, broke one of her paddle wheels when about half way to the city. A grinding, crashing noise preceded way to the city. A stiming, crashing holes preceded the stoppare of the vessel and many passencers thought that the boat had run aground. Here was to paint, and all the passencers were transferred to the ferryboat Westheld of the same lipe nail, an hobr sair. The Garrett was towed back to Stagen Island by the tup Hudson. Yesterday was to have been the Garrett's last day for a white, as she was to be take up and supplied with paddle wheels of an improved matern. Her safer boat, the Wyman, will take the Garrett's place to morrow.